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CD NO.

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

ADMINISTRATION COUNCIL ORDERS COARSER GRAIN REFINING;
NORTHEAST PLANS MORE GRAIN AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY PRODUCTION

Peiping, 1 April (Hsin-hua) -- The Administration Council of the Central People's government has issued an order setting up standard rice- and flour-processing specifications. Standard rice is to be so processed in hulling that there will be 92 catties of food rice from each 100 catties of field rice, and standard flour is to be so milled that 81 catties of flour will be produced from each 100 catties of wheat. The effect in the latter case is to eliminate No 1 white flour from the market. The order says that not only will this program save 800 million market catties of grain for famine relief during the year, but also that standard rice and flour will be more healthful than the more refined types.

1. All rice-hulling establishments in cities, towns, and rural areas shall so process rice that each 100 cattles of field rice will produce not less than 92 cattles of food rice. All flour-milling establishments, large and small, shall so process flour as to secure not less than 81 cattles of flour from each 100 cattles of wheat. Violators of this order will be prosecuted.

2. The personnel of all government agencies, military units, schools, organizations, and businesses shall set a personal example of law observance in this matter of using standard rice and flour. All eating establishments of the above organizations, all restaurants and boarding houses, bakeries and pastry shops shall use only standard rice and flour in the preparation of food and baking products. Violators will be prosecuted.

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3. All publicly and privately operated grain-trading companies and branches, all grain stores and branches, and all cooperatives should cease to sell polished rice and No 1 flour. No prohibition is placed on the sale of rice and flour coarser than standard. The national Grain Trading Corporation shall assume responsibility for ensuring that highly polished rice and No 1 flour is kept from the market. Publicly operated grain companies and cooperatives should assume the responsibility for persuading all privately operated companies and shops to sell only coarse rice and flour.

4. All dieticians, physicians, and food chemists are invited to propagandize the people on the scientific reasons for the health benefits of the coarser foods. All newspapers, magazines, cinemas, theaters, artists, radio stations, and news agencies should propagandize the people and help to establish scientifically healthful and economical habits of eating among them.

5. Authorities on all levels should study local conditions of hulling and milling and take steps to see that the program for processing standard foods is implemented.

NORTHEAST HASTENS SPRING PLANTING -- Canton Nan-fang Jih-pao, 23 Mar 50

Mukden, 21 March (Hsin-hua) -- The various provinces of the Northeast are making active preparations for the 1950 agricultural season. In Sungkiang, it is the business of first importance, and in Liaosi, Kirin, and Heilungkiang spring planting is being pushed together with the promotion of supplementary industries during the preplanting slack season. In Liaotung, a provincial conference of people's delegates has been studying the 1950 agricultural program. In several provinces teams are being organized and sent out to organize mutual aid and work exchange groups, taking advantage of the experience already gained in other areas.

In Heilungkiang, Sungkiang, Kirin, and Liaotung, emphasis is being placed on the introduction of over 50,000 improved implements to the farmers. In Heilungkiang, many new-type horsedrawn machines will be put into operation. In other provinces they will be introduced at selected places. In Su-lan Hsien, in Kirin, the farmers in three ch'u have bought 400 improved machines. In the white banner area, 60 new-type cultivating machines have been purchased for one village.

Under the enthusiastic leadership of the authorities on all levels, the people are paying attention to the movement for the use of improved seeds. Last autumn, 877,000 catties of the best soybeans were selected for seed, and 68,984,000 catties of other seeds were saved for planting. In three hsien of Heilungkiang enough improved seeds have been distributed to plant 400,000 mou. Increased use of fertilizers is being made in all areas.

The Northeast Bank has made agricultural loans totaling 1.2 trillion yuan in Northeast currency for the purchase of implements, seeds, fertilizer and feeds. The cooperatives have proved their usefulness in assisting in the distribution of these loans. The general cooperative of Jehol Province has bought from outside areas 300,000 catties of short-season grains such as barley, wheat, and oats.

The income from supplementary winter industries has been used in many areas to purchase carts and animals for use in the summer season.

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PLANS TO INCREASE FARM, HERD ANIMALS -- New York Hua-ch'iao Jih-pao, 20 Apr 50

Mukden, 4 April (Hsin-hua) -- The antiepidemic campaign in Northeast China during 1949 ended in great success. The 1950 program calls for an increase in farm and herd animals, the intensification of the antiepidemic campaign, and the production of 18 million tons of grain.

According to data of the Agriculture and Forestry Department of the Northeast People's government, during 1949, the personnel of the animal husbandry office and antiepidemic disease workers prevented three fourths of the 3,410,000 horses, cattle, and mules in Northeast China from being afflicted by such diseases as anthrax, rinderpest, leprosy of horses, and cattle tuberculosis. Some 2,239,000 head of animals received antirinderpest inoculations. In the Northeast last year, some 97,000 horses suffered from leprosy. Already 81 percent of that total have been cured of the disease. Others are expected to be healed by spring cultivation time.

During 1949, the animal husbandry office of the Agriculture and Forestry Department carried out experiments which helped to minimize the loss of animals. DDT application on horses suffering from leprosy has proven effective. Rabbit serums used on cattle with rinderpest have also been successful.

There are only 5,700,000 head of work animals in the Northeast. This number is insufficient to work the 150 million mou (one mou equals 1/6 acre) of arable land in this area. To produce 18 million tons of grain during 1950, the Agriculture and Forestry Department has decided that the number of horses must be increased by 139,000 head and cattle by 256,000 head. Consequently, during March, the same office selected good male breeding stock and distributed them to farmers during April to increase the number of animals.

Heilungkiang Province has decided that each village should select one to three male breeding animals and establish one to three breeding stations. Kirin and Sungkiang provinces have selected 16,000 male breeding animals to increase the animal population in their areas. Jehol Province has also established breeding stations in six hsien. According to data from provinces in Northeast China, there are 48 work-animal breeding stations. The Agriculture and Forestry Department has 18 breeding stations and 400 male horses and 700 bulls for breeding purposes. Also, at present, there are some 600 antiepidemic workers in the Northeast directing the improvement of animal husbandry techniques in rural areas.

In addition, the Agriculture and Forestry Department has taken steps to increase the numbers of sheep, hogs, and fowls. The sheep population is to be increased by 30 percent this year; each farm household is to raise one or two hogs, and each farmer is to raise one or two fowls during 1950.

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